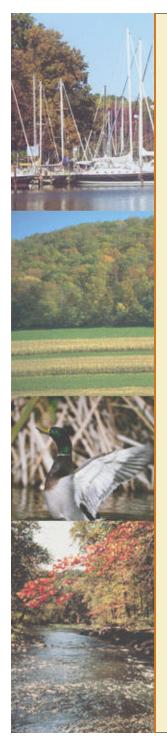


Tributary Strategies

Focus on the Bay and your local rivers

Staff Workshop on New Planning Law





The Chesapeake Bay is
North America's largest
and most biologically
diverse estuary, home to
more than 3,600 species
of plants, fish and
animals.



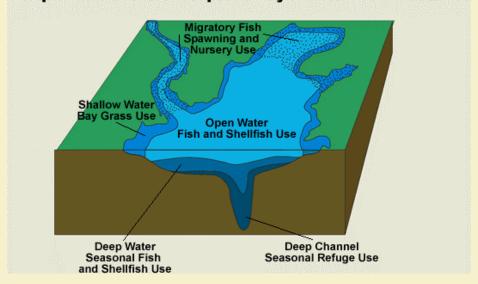


What is the Restoration Goal?



New Water Quality Standards

Oblique View of the Chesapeake Bay and Its Tidal Tributaries



DISSOLVED OXYGEN CRITERIA MINIMUM AMOUNT OF OXYGEN MG/L OF WATER NEEDED TO SURVIVE BY SPECIES 6 Striped Bass: 5-6 American Shad: 5 5 White Perch: 5 Yellow Perch: 5 Milligrams of Oxygen per Liter of Water Hard Clam: 5 3.6 Alewife Juveniles & Adults: 3.6 Alewife Eggs & Larvae: 5 Blue Crab: 3 Bay Anchovy: 3 Spot: 2 Worms: OXYGEN: THE BREATH OF LIFE Like their terrestrial counterparts, all aquatic life - from worms burrowing in the Bay's bottom to striped bass swimming along the surface — needs oxygen to survive. The amount of oxygen needed varies by time of year and by species, even the life stage of a species; young species tend to be more sensitive to low oxygen conditions than adults. Also important is the duration of periods with low oxygen. Most

species can survive short periods of reduced oxygen, but suf-

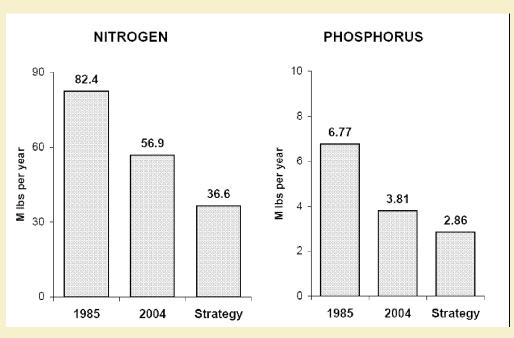
fer during longer periods.



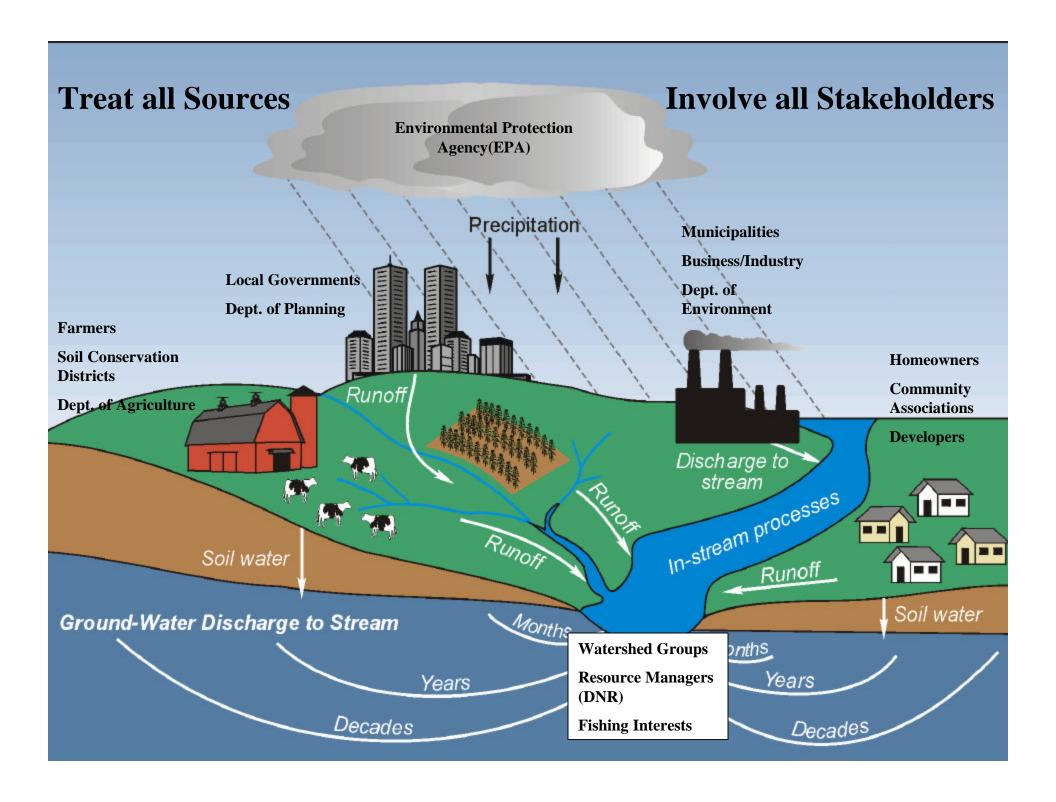
How do we achieve the Standards?

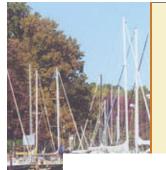
Reduce Flow of Nutrients to Rivers and the Bay

Maryland Nutrient Reduction Goals/Caps



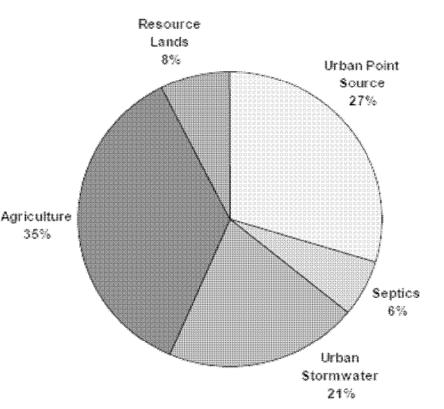
Maintain
CAPS on
Nutrient
LOAD to
the Bay



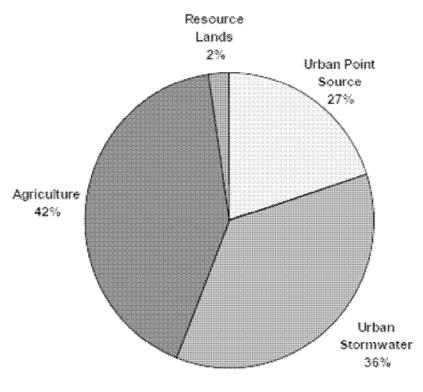


2004 Sources of Nutrients - MD

NITROGEN SOURCES



PHOSPHORUS SOURCES



Data Source: MO DNR & Chesapeake Bay Program Watershed Model V4.3, 2003_inputs-Outputs_0128051.xis



Tributary Strategy

Table 2

Maryland's Tributary Strategy Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices	Units	Full Strategy 1965-2010 Units	Remaining Strategy 2003-2010	
			Units	Costs (M65)
Agriculture	Marine II			
Soil Conservation & Water Quality Plans	acres	1,364,718	57B,830	\$202.5
Conservation Tillage	accesslyr.	720,218	718,037	\$97.7
Cover Crops, Early	acres/yr	800.001	800,000	\$192.0
Commodity Cover Crops, Early	acres/yr	150,003	150,000	\$24.0.
Atlemative Crops	acrestyr.	60,000	60,000	\$100
Animal Waste Management - Livestock	systems	2,023	1,018	\$84.5
Animal Waste Management - Poultry	systems	1,247	213	\$5.7
Runof Cantrol	systems	1,092	424	\$2.0
Nutrient Management	acres	1,364,718	1,354,718	\$13.8
Precision Agriculture	acres	300,003	300,000	\$338
Stream Protection With Fencing	acres	11,505	10,155	\$10.7
Stream Protection Without Fencing	acres	29,748	3,448	\$2.3
Retirement of Highly Erocible Land	nores :	20,922	26,329	\$3.6
Buffers Forested - Agriculture	acres	32,508	19,130	\$21.8
Buffers Grassed - Agriculture	acreo	80,764	57,352	\$9.1
Tree Planting - Agriculture	acres	10,712	4,310	\$3.0
Westand - Agriculture	acres	15,578	12,207	\$48.6
Horse Pasture Management	systems	7,040	7,040	\$30.4
Alternative Manure Management	toris	70,000	70,000	\$11.2
Ammonia Emmissions	systems	740	740	\$9.5
Phytase Feed Additive	percent:	32	16	\$B.D
Dyster Aquaculture	trays.	12,080	12,080	\$1.5
Urban				10
Stormester Management, New	acres	74,496	74,495	\$280.7
Stormwater Management, Recent	agree	192.538	117,944	\$412.5
Starmesator Management, Did	90.00	33T,711	187,711	\$1,182.0
Starmenter Management, CRM	90'00	804,748	88,268	\$124.7
Erosion and Sediment Control	acres/yr	60,935	60,935	\$2,827.4
Nutrient Management, Urban	acres	737,342	797,342	\$12.2
Nutrient Management, Mored	acres	727,823	727,823	\$12.0
Buffers Forested, Urban	wores	1,376	1,033	\$1.2
Tree Planting, Moved Open	HCTHY.	5,195	2,043	\$8.9
Tree Planting, Urban Pervious	acres	10,390	10,390	\$453
Stream Restoration, Urban	Thear feet	368,678	286,211	\$83.8
Sprawl Reduction & Septics	A - SALES	20000		
Sprawl Reduction	acres	21,627	21,627	\$0.0
Enhanced Septic Denimfication	systems	347,807	347,89T	\$2,609.2
Enhanced Septic Deniationation O&M	systems	341,897	49,487	\$365.3
Septic Connections	connections	14,047	3,066	\$93.7
Peint Seurces				St. Daniel
WWTPs	Biv	R, ENR, plus, 300,000	lbs/yr TN	\$1,009.4
Share Eresian Control	10			The second
Structural & Nonstructural, State	225	2,318 km/yr TN, 145,07	0 lb be TP	\$0.0

8 TRIBUTARY STRATEGIES

- Plan is specific and has numeric goals
- Air Deposition
- Growth Mgmt
- Stormwater Mgmt
- Waste Water Treatment
- Agriculture BMPs



Tributary Strategy Components

Agriculture:

- Includes over 30 Best Management Practices
- Implementation near E3 (everything, everywhere by everybody)

Developed Lands:

- Implement/enforce SWM regulations
- 40% Retrofit of untreated impervious surface

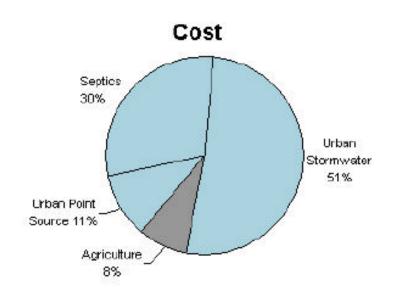
Septic Systems:

• all new and existing systems use denitrifying technology

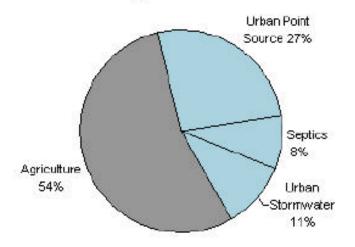
Waste Water Treatment:

• Annual Load Caps for each plant (sig. and non sig.) based on 2003 design Capacity and ENR

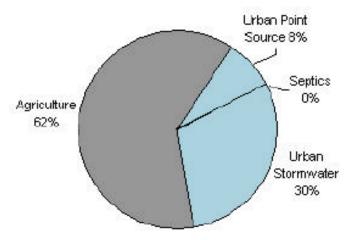
Cost - Benefit



Nitrogen Reductions

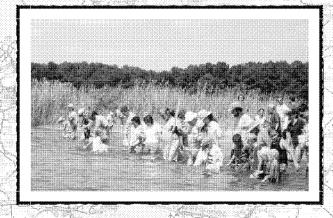


Phosphorus Reductions



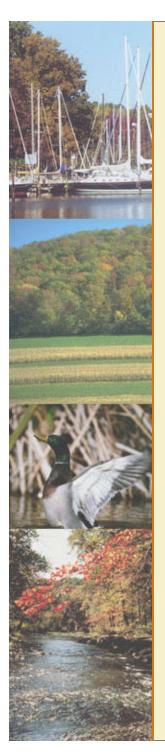
Tributary Strategy Implementation Plan

Maryland's
Chesapeake Bay
Tributary Strategy
Statewide
Implementation Plan



February 22, 2006 Draft

- 1. Defines realistic, near term implementation goals and describes how state programs will achieve those goals
- 2. Address future challenges including, program coordination, implementation barriers, stakeholder accountability and cap management/offsets



How Do We Implement the Plan?

Federal Role

- Farm Bill Programs
- Revolving Loan Funds
- EPA
- Air Quality Controls

Local Role

- StormwaterManagement/S&EPrograms
- Coordinated/balanced planning process
- Work directly with
 Farmers and landowners

State Role

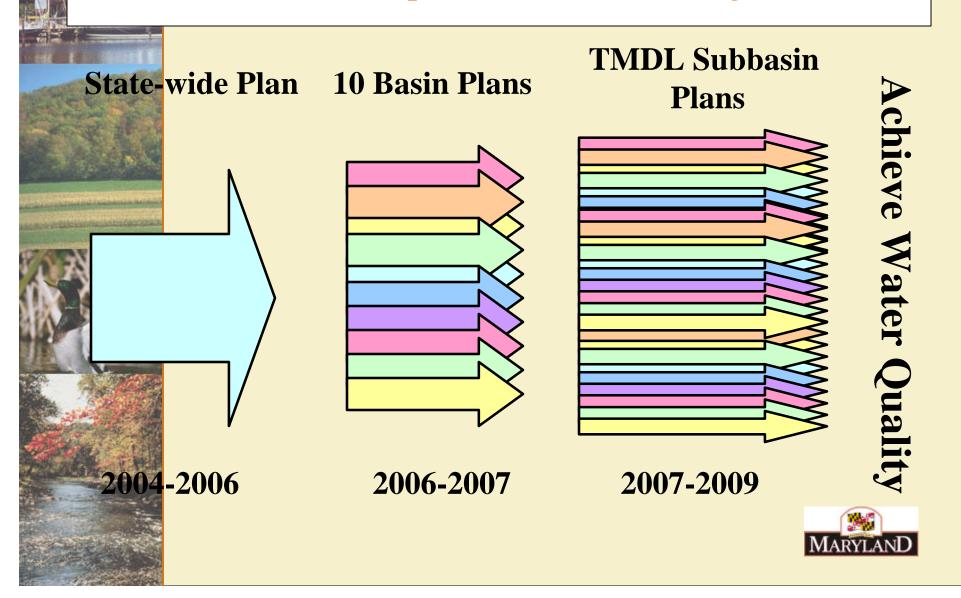
- MACS Program
- BRF ENR/Septics program
- TMDLs, NPDES permits
- Local Government Assistance Grants
- Land Preservation
- Update Statewide
 Implementation Plan with new policies and programs

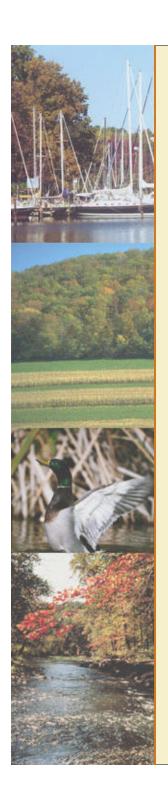


Current Focus - Develop Basin Implementation Plans

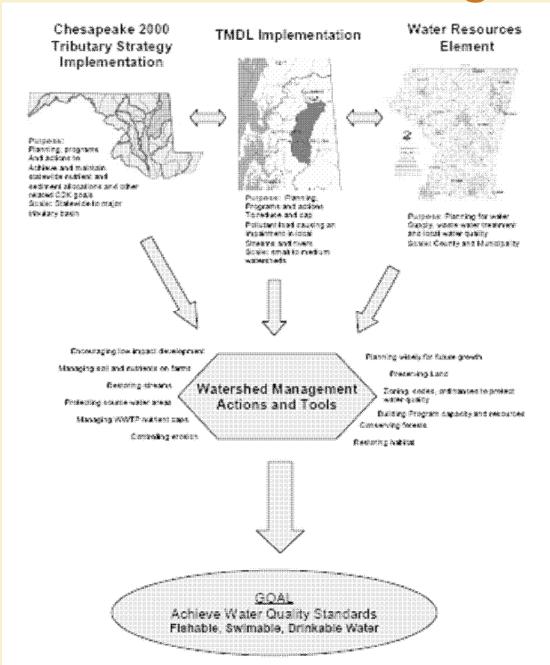
- Request from Governor's Bay Cabinet to local elected officials to work with Trib Teams and State in development of basin level plans
- 2 and 6 year implementation schedules by county/district with program assessment
- Meetings with local Government staff this fall
- SCD's and Local Govt's develop basin plans through fall '07.

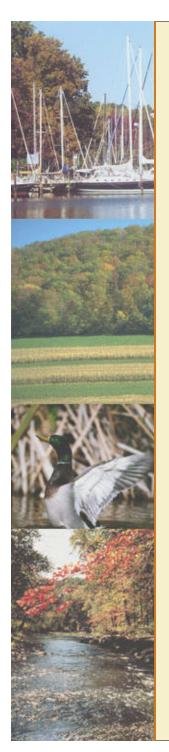
The Relationship of Tributary Strategies and Nutrient TMDL Implementation Planning





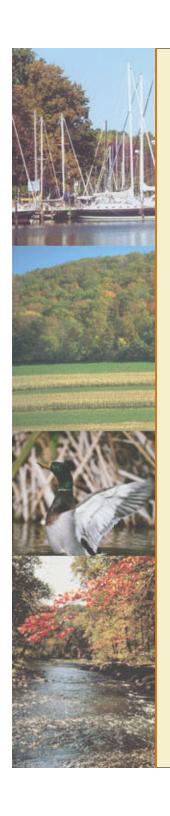
How does it all come together?





DNR's Role in HB 1141

- Provide data for the development of Water Resources Element and Basin Plans
- Provide staff resources for the development of Basin Level Implementation Plans
- Review Comp Plan Water Resources Elements
- Provide Technical and financial support for preservation and restoration actions



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